

1 sufficient facts to establish a case or controversy. See Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer, 373
2 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004). Article III of the Constitution limits federal court
3 jurisdiction to cases and controversies. Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 559,
4 112 S. Ct. 2130, 2136, 119 L.Ed.2d 351 (1992). Standing is a “core component” of a case
5 or controversy. Id. To establish standing, plaintiff must show that it suffered an “injury in
6 fact” that is “concrete and particularized,” that there is a causal connection between the
7 injury and the conduct complained of, and that it is likely that the injury will be redressed by
8 a favorable decision. Id.

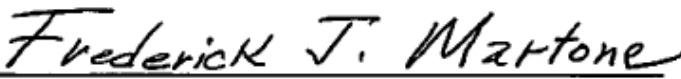
9 Plaintiff contends that the appraisal award is unintelligible and does not respond to
10 the issues submitted to the appraisers. The merits of an appraisal award on the question of
11 the value or the amount of loss will not be reviewed on appeal. Hanson v. Commercial
12 Union Ins. Co., 150 Ariz. 283, 286, 723 P.2d 101, 104 (Ct. App. 1986). Once parties have
13 agreed to value an asset by appraisal, the appraisal award is “entitled to finality in all but
14 narrowly defined circumstances such as fraud, corruption, or other prejudicial misconduct.”
15 Chapman v. The Westerner, 220 Ariz. 52, 54, 202 P.3d 517, 519 (Ct. App. 2008). Here,
16 plaintiff has not accused the appraisers of fraud, corruption or other prejudicial misconduct.
17 Instead, plaintiff argues that the appraisal award is unintelligible and non-compliant because
18 it does not separately state the actual cash value and replacement cost of the damaged
19 property. We disagree. The appraisal award clearly states the amount of loss. Moreover, the
20 appraisers complied with both the insurance policy and the appraisal agreement. The
21 appraisal provision in the insurance policy does not require the appraisers to separate the
22 amount of the award into actual cash value and replacement cost value. The parties’
23 appraisal agreement lists “actual cash value” and “replacement cost” as steps in the appraisal
24 process, but it does not explicitly require the appraisers to identify a separate amount for
25 each. The appraisal award states the amount of loss is “based upon replacement cost and
26 actual cash value calculations,” which means the appraisers considered both, as required by
27 the appraisal agreement. Because there are no grounds to overturn the appraisal award,
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1 plaintiff cannot show that it has suffered any concrete harm resulting from the appraisal.

2 Plaintiff also contends that defendant's refusal to reconvene the appraisers is
3 depriving plaintiff of the right to have its disputes resolved by appraisal. However, there is
4 no indication that plaintiff was deprived of its contractual right to an appraisal. It is
5 undisputed that pursuant to the insurance policy the parties agreed to an appraisal to resolve
6 their disagreement as to the value of the insurance claim. It is also undisputed that the parties
7 appointed two appraisers who unanimously agreed that \$32,200 is the amount of loss.
8 Moreover, plaintiff concedes that pursuant to the insurance policy, the appraisal award is
9 binding. See Doc. 9 at 4. Plaintiff cannot establish that it has a right to another appraisal.
10 Therefore, plaintiff cannot show that it has suffered any concrete harm resulting from
11 defendant's allegedly wrongful acts. Plaintiff's dissatisfaction with the amount of the
12 appraisal award is insufficient to establish an actual or threatened injury.

13 Because plaintiff cannot establish that it suffered an injury in fact that will likely be
14 redressed by a favorable decision, it lacks standing. Therefore, **IT IS ORDERED**
15 **GRANTING** defendant's motion to dismiss with prejudice (doc. 9).

16 DATED this 22nd day of May, 2013.

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19 Frederick J. Martone
20 Frederick J. Martone
21 Senior United States District Judge
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